The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22. 1738.

№. 831.

THE Orators of *Greece* and *Rome* have always been held to excel, and this with great Juſtice. They had all the Opportunities neceſſary to cultivate a Genius; they lived under popular Governments, where the Art of *Speaking*, and the Art of *Riſing*, were the ſame. They made Eloquence their Study, they practiſed it daily, and they had the Happineſs of ſpeaking before thoſe who were excellent Judges, who knew how to diſtinguiſh between the elegant Expreſſion of ſublime Senſe, and the pompous Delivery of vulgar Thoughts, or the artful Diſplay of pernicious Politicks. It is very remarkable, that *Demoſthenes* and *Cicero* flouriſhed at the Decline of their reſpective Commonwealths, for which there might be a natural Cauſe, viz. That the Study of Words, juſtles out all Application to Concerns of a ſuperior Nature, Men growing then eminent in Periods, when they ceaſe to be ſo in Simplicity of Manners. It would be eaſy to purſue theſe Reflections farther, but I chuſe to leave that to the Reader, becauſe if I did, ſo it would carry me too far from my intended Subject.

AT the Time *Demoſthenes* was acknowledged to be the beſt Speaker in *Athens*, King *Philip* of *Macedon*, became the moſt eminent Prince in *Greece*. He was equally diſtinguiſhed by his Capacity for Arts, and in his Succeſs in Arms, a great Captain in the Opinion of the beſt Soldiers, a great Stateſman according to the Judgment of the beſt Politicians: He ſucceeded to a Throne in a tottering Condition; in the Space of a few Years, he not only fixed his own Fortune, but gave Law to his Neighbours; he had Views upon all *Greece*, and principally on the State of *Athens*, becauſe ſhe was at the Head of *Greece*. The *Athenians* were in thoſe Days, a People quite different from their Anceſtors, they attended more to Theatrical Diverſions than to publick Affairs, their moſt capable Citizens applied themſelves to the Study of Arms, or of Policy, with a View to their private Intereſt; their popular Aſſemblies were driven this Way and that by Gales of Eloquence, and decreed one Day what they rejected the next, juſt as the Cauſe was managed, that Side being eſteemed the Right, which had for it the beſt Speakers. In this State of Things, we cannot Wonder that Foreigners found Means to retain *Athenian* Orators, or that this Corruption inſpired true Patriots with extraordinary Reſentment. *Demoſthenes* was among the Number of the latter; he was a Man of a clear Head, a warm Heart, and poſſeſſed an unequal Power of ſpeaking. He imployed theſe vaſt Abilities to croſs the Deſigns of *Philip*, whom he look'd upon to be an Enemy to the Liberties of *Greece*, of which he would have had the *Athenians* declare themſelves Guardians, as the only Means to protect their own. Some of his Orations, which are directly pointed againſt that Prince, are thence ſtiled *Philippic's*; and hence *Cicero*, who profeſſedly imitated him in his Orations againſt *Mark Antony* the *Triumvir*, gave the ſame Title to thoſe excellent Pieces; which Example of his, hath been frequently followed ſince, and the very Orations of *Demoſthenes*, have been applied in latter Ages, to ſerve the particular Purpoſes of Parties, and to place this or that Prince in the Light wherein *Demoſthenes* placed *Philip*.

IN the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Dr. *Thomas Wilſon*, who was afterwards Secretary of State, tranſlated three *Olynthian*, and four *Philippic* Orations of *Demoſthenes* into *Engliſh*, adding, in the Title Page of his Book, theſe Words; *Moſt needful to be read in theſe dangerous Days, of all them that Love their Country's Liberty, and deſire to take Warning for their better avail, by Example of others.* This Book he dedicated to Sir *William Cecil*, afterwards Lord *Burghley*; and in his Preface to his Tranſlation, the Doctor informs the Reader, that the very Arguments of thoſe Cauſes, this Orator handled ſo agreeing to the Times of Queen *Elizabeth*, made him the rather to enter upon this Work, that the People of this Nation might read theſe Orations againſt King *Philip* of *Macedon*; that King *Philip*, and *Philip*, King of *Spain*, being equally ambitious of over-running their Neighbours Countries; wherefore he hoped that *England* might be induced to ſtand upon her Guard againſt one *Philip*, as *Athens* was counſelled to do againſt another. All who are acquainted with the Hiſtory of thoſe Times muſt know, that this Application did not conſiſt in the Gingle of the Names, but in the parallel Circumſtances of Things. If *Philip* of *Macedon* was great alike in the Field, and in the Cabinet, ſo alſo was *Philip* of *Spain*; he almoſt deſtroyed *France* at the Battle of St. *Quintins*; his refined Politicks made him terrible at once at Home and Abroad. *Philip* of *Macedon* was his own Secretary, and his own Miniſter; ſo was *Philip* of *Spain*; he was writing when he was firſt inform'd of the Loſs of his *Armada*. *I bleſs God*, ſaid he, *that I have ſtill Fleets and Armies*: Then took up his Pen and finiſh'd his Letter. It is impoſſible he ſhould have been inſenſible of his Loſs; but it was certainly a Mark of conſummate Prudence, that he conceal'd his Concern ſo well. He had formed Pretenſions upon all his Neighbours Dominions, and upon *England* amongſt the reſt. It muſt therefore be granted, that Dr *Wilſon* had Reaſon on his Side, and that his Tranſlation of *Demoſthenes* was well timed, and well applied.

IN the Reign of King *James* I. there were a Multitude of ſevere Treatiſes written againſt the *Spaniards*; but as for any new Tranſlation of *Demoſthenes*, or any Orations written in his Stile, I have met with none, any more than under *Cromwell's* Adminiſtration, when it was again the Faſhion to rail at *Spain*, and when ſuch Meaſures were taken to humble that Monarchy, as *Europe* in general, and *England* in particular, have ſince ſmarted for. At the Opening of King *Charles* the IIds Reign, there appeared a ſtrong Averſion to *Spain* in his Councils, on what Account it is impoſſible to ſay, for without Queſtion, *Spain* had deſerved much better of him than France, and this Averſion engaged him to reject an Offer made to divert the *Portugal* Match, which would certainly have been highly beneficial to the Nation. This Offer was, that the King of *Spain* ſhould give any Proteſtant Princeſs the King would fix on for a Wife, a Fortune equivalent to that offered with the *Infanta* of *Portugal*.

ABOUT the Time the late War broke out with *France*, ſome of our *Prime Wits* publiſhed a new Tranſlation of the three *Olynthian* Orations, and the four *Philippics* of *Demoſthenes*; this Piece is now become ſcarce, and as there are no Names prefixed to the Orations, tho' they are ſaid in the Title Page to have been made by ſeveral Hands, I conceive I ſhall do the Publick a Favour, if I name the very Learned Perſons from whom theſe Verſions came. The firſt Olynthian was done by the late Earl of *Peterborough*. The ſecond by Lord *Lanſdown*. The third by Dr. *Morland*. The firſt Philippic was the Work of Dr. *Garth*. The ſecond of Dean *Chetwood*. The third of Sir *W. Stanhope*. The fourth of Mr. *Topham*. To this Work was prefix'd the excellent Preface of Mr. *Tourreil*; and in the Title Page it is ſaid, that theſe Orations were to encourage the *Athenians* to oppoſe the exorbitant Power of *Philip* of *Macedon*. Mr. *Toland* alſo wrote a Philippic Oration, to excite the *Engliſh* Nation againſt the *French*. It muſt be acknowledged, that here again the Timing and Application of the Tranſlation was perfectly right; ſince every Body knows, that *Lewis* XIV. was conſidered exactly in the ſame Light by the Allies, as *Philip* of *Macedon* had been by his Enemies among the *Athenians*.

WE have lately ſeen ſome Orations graced with the Name of *Demoſthenes*, deſigned, without doubt, to excite the *Engliſh* againſt *Philip*, but with what Propriety, let the World judge. I have given Inſtances of our being over ready to miſtake our Intereſt, with reſpect to this Nation; and I am not either afraid or aſhamed to ſay, that I hope we ſhall never be guilty of the like *Miſtakes* again. It is an eaſy Matter to excite a People to Blood and Slaughter; but then if we ſhould repent of this after, how can we make any Sort of Satisfaction. The *Demoſthenes* of King *Charles* the Second's Time, delivered his *Delenda eſt Carthago* with the Applauſe of all the *Rouſſeu* of his Time; but he lived to be aſhamed of his Speech, and died under the Protection of that *Carthage* which he would have ruin'd. Methinks this ſhould be a Caveat to Speech-makers, eſpecially in *Britain*. The Spirit of our People reſembles rather that of the *Lacedemonians* than that of the *Athenians*; the latter indeed wanted Speeches to prick them forwards; the former when they went to Battle, made uſe of Flutes to relate their Courage, dangerous only in its Exceſs.

I have treated this Subject, as I have done and will ever do all Subjects, FREELY. It is the Glory of the preſent Adminiſtration, that it wants not the Support of Bigottry, either in Church or State. Its Meaſures are ſo conformable to Reaſon, that Men muſt have their Minds ſtrongly prejudiced, not to apprehend the Rectitude of them, which is the Reaſon they treat their Opponents with ſo much Haughtineſs; for when People are in the Wrong, they are always in a Paſſion. An ingenious Gentleman in his Lucubration of this Day, is much out of Humour at my Signing FREEMAN. He intimates, that I ought rather to call myſelf BONDMAN, a pretty Method of begging the Queſtion; might not I as well deſire him to ſubſcribe BLINDMAN. Where is the Wit or Humour of all this? It is impertinent in us to give ourſelves Airs, either as to our own Writings, or thoſe of others, the Publick will judge of all; and it ought to be the Study of every Writer, who addreſſes himſelf to the Publick, to expreſs himſelf with *Decency*, and to remember always he is ſpeaking of and to *Engliſhmen*, and that therefore he ought to make uſe of good Manners. It were to be wiſhed, that as the Nation can have but one Intereſt, all Men would agree to ſupport it; but as there is but little Probability that this will happen in our Days, *Political Writers* ought at leaſt to reflect, that while they pretend to have this great Point in View, it by no means becomes them to digreſs into the Paths of *perſonal Altercations*.

St. James's Square, R. FREEMAN.
Feb. 20, 1737.

The laſt Dutch Mail brought the following Particulars of the Diſgrace of the Count Sulkowsky, in Letters from Dreſden by the way of Hamburgh.

'ON the 5th of February N. S. in the Morning, 'that Nobleman going as uſual to the Palace 'to receive the King's Orders, his Poliſh Majeſty 'ſent him out Word, That he was buſy in his 'Cloſet. He return'd at 11 o'Clock, and received 'for Anſwer, That the King was with the Queen. 'About Noon the King ſent for General Bandiſſin to 'come to Court and dine with him; the General 'ſent to intreat his Majeſty to excuſe him, becauſe he 'was indiſpoſed; but the King ſending another 'Meſſage to him, that he would not excuſe him 'from dining at Court, he repaired thither. When 'Dinner was over, his Majeſty's Aid de Camp adviſed M. Bandiſſin to ſtay at Court, becauſe the 'King wanted to ſpeak with him; and ſoon after his 'Majeſty ſent for him to his Preſence and delivered 'a Paper to him, which he received with Reſpect 'and put into his Pocket, not without ſome Confuſion in his Countenance, becauſe he thought that 'his Majeſty had thereby given him a *Quietus* from 'his Offices. The King bidding him read the 'Paper, the General no ſooner ſaw that the Order 'related to the Count Sulkowsky, but was ſo ſurprized 'that he remained for a while as motionleſs, as if he 'had been thunder-ſtruck. It was not poſſible for 'him to ſtand the Shock it gave him, to ſee the 'Diſgrace of a Miniſter in ſuch high Favour as he 'thought Count Sulkowsky. According to the 'King's Orders, he went and communicated the 'Paper to the Baron de Lowendahl, Great Marſhal 'of the Court, who alſo expreſs'd his Surprize. The 'Baron's Daughter gueſs'd, by their Countenances, 'that they were out of Favour; and the rather, becauſe it had been already foretold that it would 'come to paſs. She went to the Counteſs Sulkowsky, 'and told her what ſhe thought. The Count, who 'was preſent, proteſted that he was quite ignorant 'of the Matter, ſince he had not ſo much as ſeen the 'King all Day. That Moment a Meſſenger came 'in to acquaint him, that Baron de Lowendahl and 'General Bandiſſin were come to wait on him. The 'Count Sulkowsky having order'd them to be admitted, he asked them, What were their Commands? adding in the ſame Breath, That he had 'been juſt informed of an Affair to which he could

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'scarce give Credit. The Baron de Lowendahl made 'Anſwer, That they were come to ſpeak with him 'from the King, and that they muſt ſpeak with him 'in private. After the Perſons in the Room were 'withdrawn, they read the Paper they brought to 'the Count, which imported, That as he had ſeveral 'times forgot his Duty to the King, and eſpecially 'in a late Inſtance, his Majeſty thought fit to remove 'him from the Offices he held in his Service; but 'that he would nevertheleſs continue his Penſion of '6000 Crowns which was annexed to his Title of 'General. Count Sulkowsky ſaid ſeveral things, 'which demonſtrated how much he was ſhock'd 'with his Diſgrace. The Baron and the General 'being retired, the Count went to the Caſtle to en-'deavour to mollify the King's Reſentment, and 'took that Opportunity juſt as his Majeſty was going 'from the Cloſet to the Queen's Apartment. He fell 'on his Knees to his Majeſty, ſaid every thing to 'him that he thought would make his Heart relent, 'and put him in mind of the Honour which he had 'had from his Childhood of attending his Royal 'Perſon. The King anſwer'd him ſternly, *My Re-'ſolution is fix'd with regard to you. I ſhall not alter it; 'but no Harm ſhall be done to either you or your's; and 'go your Ways.* The Count reply'd, with ſome 'Tranſport, Give me Leave, Sir, however, to thank 'your Majeſty for all the Favours and Kindneſſes 'which you have heap'd upon me, and permit me 'alſo to kiſs your Hand: 'Tis the laſt Favour I beg 'of you. The King conſented to it. The Count 'hop'd at the ſame time to ſay ſomething in his own 'Vindication; but the King interrupted him, ſaying, '*I will hear no more, and I order you to withdraw.*

A Letter of the 6th Inſt. O. S. from Dreſden ſays, that the Perſon whom the King has appointed Grand Maſter of the Horſe at Court in the Count Sulkowsky's room, is not the Count de Bruhl, Miniſter of the State and Cabinet, but his Brother Adolphus de Bruhl, one of the King's Chamberlains, who was before the Chief Equerry, and who in ſuch quality officiated as Maſter of the Horſe in the Abſence of the Count Sulkowsky.

The Proſecution of Count Seckendorf at Vienna, is ſaid to have been principally fomented by this Count Sulkowsky, and Seckendorf's Friends hope his Affair will now take a more favourable Turn. Mean time the Count has obtained of the Emperor the Loan of ſeveral Books out of the Imperial Library, in which he hopes to find Precedents that are proper for his Vindication from the Facts laid to his Charge.

The Letters from Vienna, which are of the 4th Inſt. O. S. ſay, that the Great Dutcheſs of Tuſcany, who is enter'd into the 4th Month of her Pregnancy, has been preſented by the Emperor with a Piece of Silver Mohair, and by the Empreſs with two Sprigs of rich Diamonds, to each of which there's a large Emerald.

They add, that the Turkiſh Troops have ſuffered very much by the Plague and other Diſtempers, and that the Troops from the hot Climates of Aſia and Africa are ready to periſh in the cold Air of Europe; that the Grand Seignior has nevertheleſs already form'd ſeveral conſiderable Armies, and order'd Men to be impreſſed throughout his Dominions; but that the Count de Bonneval, notwithſtanding they are ſo well ſatisfy'd of his Capacity, and notwithſtanding he is in ſuch Favour with the Grand Seignior, cannot break the Cabals of thoſe who are for excluding him from the chief Command.

Letters from Conſtantinople, by others from Venice, of the ſame Date with thoſe from Vienna ſay, the Grand Seignior has declared, in an extraordinary Divan, that it being not conſiſtent with his Honour to have Oczakow in the Poſſeſſion of Ruſſia, he had reſolved to retake it coſt what it will, and that if needs muſt, he wou'd ſacrifice part of his own Treaſure for that end; and they add, that being abſolutely reſolv'd upon it, without asking the Opinion of his Miniſters as uſual, he had ſent his Orders to the Army, to detach a great Body of Troops towards that Place.

They write from Bavaria, that the Fire at Munich on the 17th ult. O. S. in the Offices of the Electoral Palace, was not ſo Conſiderable as had been reported; for by the ſpeedy Help that came to extinguiſh the Flames, it laſted but two Hours, and the Fright was much greater than the Damage.

On the 6th Inſtant a ſolemn Jubilee was celebrated in all the Towns and Villages of the Landgraviate of Heſſe Darmſtad, in Commemoration of the Landgraves having governed his Dominions 50 Years ſucceſſively. 'Tis ſaid, that he is now diſpoſed to reſign the Regency to the Hereditary Prince his Son, who was born the 5th of April 1691.

They write, that on the 31ſt ult. at Ulm in Swabia, while the Town Council was aſſembled, one of the Burgomaſters ſhot another dead with a Piſtol, and that he was immediately apprehended for it; but 'tis ſuppos'd that he was diſorder'd in his Senſes.

'Tis ſaid in ſome Letters from Madrid, that the Marquis de la Quadra, Secretary of State, is buſy in drawing up a Regulation for putting an End to the Diſputes between Spain and England, with regard to Trade and Navigation, and to prevent all Complaints from either Nation upon thoſe Heads for the future.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Feb. 26. Wind N. W. Came down Yeſterday and ſailed through, the Martha, Raitt, for Africa; the Pompey, Gallop; the Conſtant Jane, Boyack, for Cadiz; the John and Richard, Anguin, for Jamaica; the Lee, Dalliſon, for Maryland; the Arabella, Bull, for Portſmouth; the Maffra, Smith, for Lisbon; the John and Mary, Saunders, for Morlaix. Several Ships are in Sight coming down. No Ship in the Downs.

LONDON.

Whitehall, Feb. 21. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Lieutenant General James Dormer, to be Captain and Colonel of the firſt Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards, in the room of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. deceaſed.

Laſt Monday his Majeſty opened his Drawing Room for the firſt Time at St. James's ſince her Majeſty's Death, at which were preſent a great Number of Perſons of Diſtinction.

His Majeſty's Drawing Room Nights are fixed for Mondays and Fridays.

Laſt Sunday died at his Houſe at Harrow, William Hopton, Eſq; a Gentleman lately arrived from his Travels in foreign Parts.

Next Tueſday two Months Wages due in ſix, will be paid at the Pay Office in Broad-ſtreet, to the Companies of his Majeſty's Ship Tartar, and the Dublin Yacht.

Mr. Acourt, a Cornet in Colonel Hamilton's Dragoons, is appointed a Lieutenant in Colonel Churchill's Company in the 2d Regiment of Foot; and Yeſterday he was preſented to the ſaid Company on the Parade in St. James's Park.

The Lady Hotham, Relict of the late Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. is ſo dangerouſly ill that her Life is deſpaired of.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, was much better, having reſted well the Night before.

Laſt Saturday the Rev. Mr. Charles Plumptree, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, was collated by the Lord Biſhop of Ely to the Vicarage of Harſton, in the County of Cambridge, void by the Reſignation of the Rev. Mr. Luke Trevigar.

On Sunday laſt the Hon. Mr. Frederick Cornwallis, lately choſen Fellow of Chriſt's College, Cambridge, was ordained Deacon by the Lord Biſhop of Norwich.

Laſt Week the Rev. Dr. Thomas Tenniſon, Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Oxford, and Archdeacon of Carmarthen, was married to Miſs Smith, an agreeable Lady of 5000 l. Fortune.

On Saturday laſt William Richardſon, Eſq; committed one Dennis Dun to the New Gaol in Southwark, for ſmugling 400 lb. Weight of Tea, and being ſeen armed within 5 Miles of the Sea Coaſt, in the County of Kent, contrary to the late Statute againſt Smugling. He will be tried the next Aſſizes at Rocheſter.

The ſame Day one Congrave was apprehended for being concerned in committing ſeveral Robberies on the Highway in Surry, on the Information of one Conner, and being carried before Juſtice Ryal, was by him committed to the aforeſaid Gaol.

A few Days ago died at Monmouth the Rev. Mr. Birt, Maſter of the Free School there. The Place is in the Gift of the Court of Aſſiſtants of the Company of Haberdaſhers; for which there are ſeveral Candidates.

On Monday Night laſt died Mr. Richard Trubey, who formerly kept the Queen's Arms Tavern in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

Yeſterday the Trial of Mr. Haines, Printer of the Country Journal or Craftſman, came on in the King's Bench Court, Weſtminſter Hall, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, on an Information for a ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel againſt the King and Government, in his Paper of the 2d of July laſt. After a Trial of 7 Hours, the Jury withdrew for about an Hour, when they returned and brought in their Verdict *Guilty*.

BANKRUPT.

Francis Billings, of Luckington, in Wiltſhire, Chapman.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	01 22	01 45

Bank Stock 141. India 127 1-half. South Sea 101 1-4th to 1-half. Old Annuity 112 1-8th. New ditto 110 1-8th. Three per Cent. 106 7-8ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 110 3-4ths. 5 per Cent. dito 100 1-half. Royal Aſſurance 110 1-half. London Aſſurance 14 7-8ths to 15. African 14. India Bonds 7 l. Prem. South Sea ditto 3 l. 2 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 3 1-half Premium. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 18 s. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 3 4ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 125.

Lottery-Office, Feb. 22, 1737.

THE *Managers appointed by Act of Parliament for exchanging the Tickets in the Bridge Lottery, Anno* 1737, *for Certificates, do hereby give Notice, that Certificates are ready to be delivered out for all Tickets enter'd before them to the* 21ſt *of February incluſive, and that they will begin to deliver out the ſaid Certificates at their Office near the Receipt of his Majeſty's Exchequer To-morrow the* 23d *Inſtant, and Saturday following, from* 10 *in the Forenoon, till* 1 *in the Afternoon of each Day, during which Time the Buſineſs of taking in Tickets will be ſuſpended.*

The ſaid Managers do hereby give further Notice, that for the future, the Days of entering of Tickets will be Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday, in every Week, and Certificates will be delivered out for the Tickets ſo enter'd, on Friday and Saturday (Holidays excepted) in each Week.

This Day is publiſhed,
(Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*)

SOME Thoughts on the Intereſt of Money in general, and particularly in the Publick Funds. With Reaſons for fixing the ſame at a lower Rate, in both Inſtances, with Regard eſpecially to the Landholders.
Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane.

On Saturday next will be publiſh'd,

THE Crown Circuit Companion; Containing, The Practice of the Aſſiſts on the Crown Side; with the Courts of General and General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace; wherein, among other Things incident to the Practice of the Crown Law, is included a Collection of uſeful modern Precedents of Indictments in Criminal Caſes, as well at Common Law, as thoſe created by Statute. Under all which Precedents, ſo much of the Common and Statute Laws are ſet forth, as at one View to ſhew the Circumſtances that create the ſeveral Offences, the Offenders Puniſhment, and how, and in what Caſes Felons are within, or ouſted of the Benefit of Clergy; with References to the printed Authorities relating thereto.

By W. Stubbs *and* G. Falmain, *Gentlemen.*

Printed for J. Mechell, at the King's Arms next the Leg Tavern; and J. Bailey, at the Bible in Mitre-Court, Fleet-ſtreet.

The only infallible and ſpeedy Cure for the moſt confirmed LEPROSY, either of the Moiſt or Dry Kind,

By a pleaſant Electuary that has been ſold for ſeveral Years paſt by the late Mr. Parry, in Boar's-head Court, Fleet-ſtreet, with much, and happy Benefit to the Publick; and is now ſold only by Mr. Read, for 5 *s. a Pot, with Directions, at his Houſe is White-Fryars.*

N. B. You turn in juſt by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-ſtreet, and it is the great Corner Houſe in White-Fryars; James Read, in great Letters, is wrote over his Door.

FOR all Leprous and other ſtubborn Breakings out on the Skin, whether of the whole Body, or in particular Parts only, this is the only ſure and eaſy Method of Cure, being an incomparable pleaſant Electuary, which, after all the uſual Methods and Medicines, and even Salivations tried in vain, perfectly eradicates thoſe inveterate Maladies, tho' of many Years ſtanding, ſo as never to return again, accompliſhing that in a few Days, which no other Means can poſſibly perform in many Months, and that with the greateſt Safety in the World, and without any Confinement, as has been happily experienced by many Hundreds.

Common Itches, and other ſlight Foulneſſes of the Skin, it compleatly cures almoſt in an Inſtant, without Trouble; and for the worſt Scabbineſs, and moſt grievous Leproſy, may certainly be depended upon as abſolutely infallible, as the Patients themſelves in three Days Time will aſſuredly find.

N. B. This noble Specifick Electuary may be taken with equal Succeſs in extreme Weather, hot or cold, by following the printed Directions given with the Medicine.

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